A0363
1979

A0363

1979

IGSL

ANNUAL REPORT

1979

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES LIBRARY
1982
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ERRATA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

After Juvenile Halls ---------- 18
add
Los Prietos Boys' Camp ---------- 18(a)

Insert Section: Los Prietos Boys' Camp
following page 18.

LOS PRIETOS BOYS' CAMP

Los Prietos Boys' Camp serves a maximum of fifty male 602 Wards of the Court between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. It is operated as a non-secure 24-hour correctional/treatment facility located in a semi-remote area of Los Padres National Forest, about fifteen miles from Santa Barbara. Los Robles High School, operated by the County School system, is an adjunct to the Camp program, and is "personal" in emphasis. It allows students to work at a reasonable pace in pursuing their studies under less pressure and with much more personal attention than is present in usual school programs.

Behavior modification is the method generally utilized by Camp staff to change negative behavior and reinforce positive behavior. The program is normally designed as a six month progressive package; however, as noted below, the length of stay can be varied based on a ward's progress and participation in the overall program.

Family counseling sessions for wards and their parents are conducted in Santa Barbara, Lompoc, and Santa Maria. Additional counseling is provided by Social Advocates for Youth, Klein Bottle, and alcohol drug counseling by the Family Education and Counseling Center. Volunteers from the local colleges devote approximately 156 hours per month participating in recreational acitivities with the wards.

We entered into contract agreements with the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz and Tuolumne in 1979 after Ventura County withdrew as a joint owner and participant. These contractual arrangements, on a space available basis, ensures the maximum ADA (average daily attendance) and utilization of the Camp facilities.

It is expected that next year the Department will be able to secure AB-90 (State) funds to embark on a 10-year plan for updating the Camp facilities, since some portion of the Camp exists as relics from the old C.C.C. days of the 1930's. If this comes to pass as expected, when the current lease from the U.S. Forest Service on a portion of the Campsite expires in 1991, newer and relocated facilities will be available and expanded to take care of a maximum of 100 wards.

1979 Statistics:

Total graduates of program ---------- 54
Average Daily attendance ---------- 42.6
Average length of stay per ward ---------- 22.9 weeks

Most frequent commiting offense:

1. Burglary
2. Assault
3. Receiving stolen property

A 0863
1979

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES LIBRARY
109 PHILOSOPHY HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CA 94720

COURT HOUSE

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF
ALAN M. CROGAN
CHIEF
PROBATION OFFICER

SUSAN J. GIONFRIDDO
ASSISTANT CHIEF
PROBATION OFFICER

Main Office
123 E. Anapamu Street, #227
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Tel. (805) 963-7100

Area Offices

☐ 115 Civic Center Plaza
Lompoc, CA 93436
Tel: (805) 736-5621

☐ 4500 Hollister Avenue
Santa Barbara, CA 93110
Tel: (805) 967-5616

☐ 815 South Parkview Avenue
Santa Maria, CA 93454
Tel: (805) 928-2611

October 6, 1980

The Honorable Judges of the Superior Court
The Honorable Judges of the Municipal Court
The Honorable Judges of the Justice Court
The Honorable Board of Supervisors
Santa Barbara Juvenile Justice Commission
Santa Barbara Delinquency Prevention Commission

Pursuant to Section 1203.11 of the California Penal Code, I am pleased to submit the Santa Barbara County Probation Department's Annual Report for 1979. Throughout 1979 this Department experienced the required and necessary adjustments as a result of the previous year's passage of Proposition 13, and the staff reduction impact.

The staff of this Department are deeply deserving of my sincerest compliments for their dedication to this Department and the County during this difficult period of time. Considerable effort has been expended in establishing new procedures to streamline their required work, as well as establishing efficient and effective procedures to meet the day to day needs of the Courts and the community.

I am deeply grateful for the assistance of the Courts, the Board of Supervisors, the Administrative Office, other County Departments, the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Delinquency Prevention Commission for their understanding and positive assistance in making this a very productive year. We foresee continued changes in the California criminal justice system, and project, with the assistance of the community and County leaders, that we will meet these challenges and continue to serve this community in a most efficient manner.

Respectfully submitted,

ALAN M. CROGAN
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

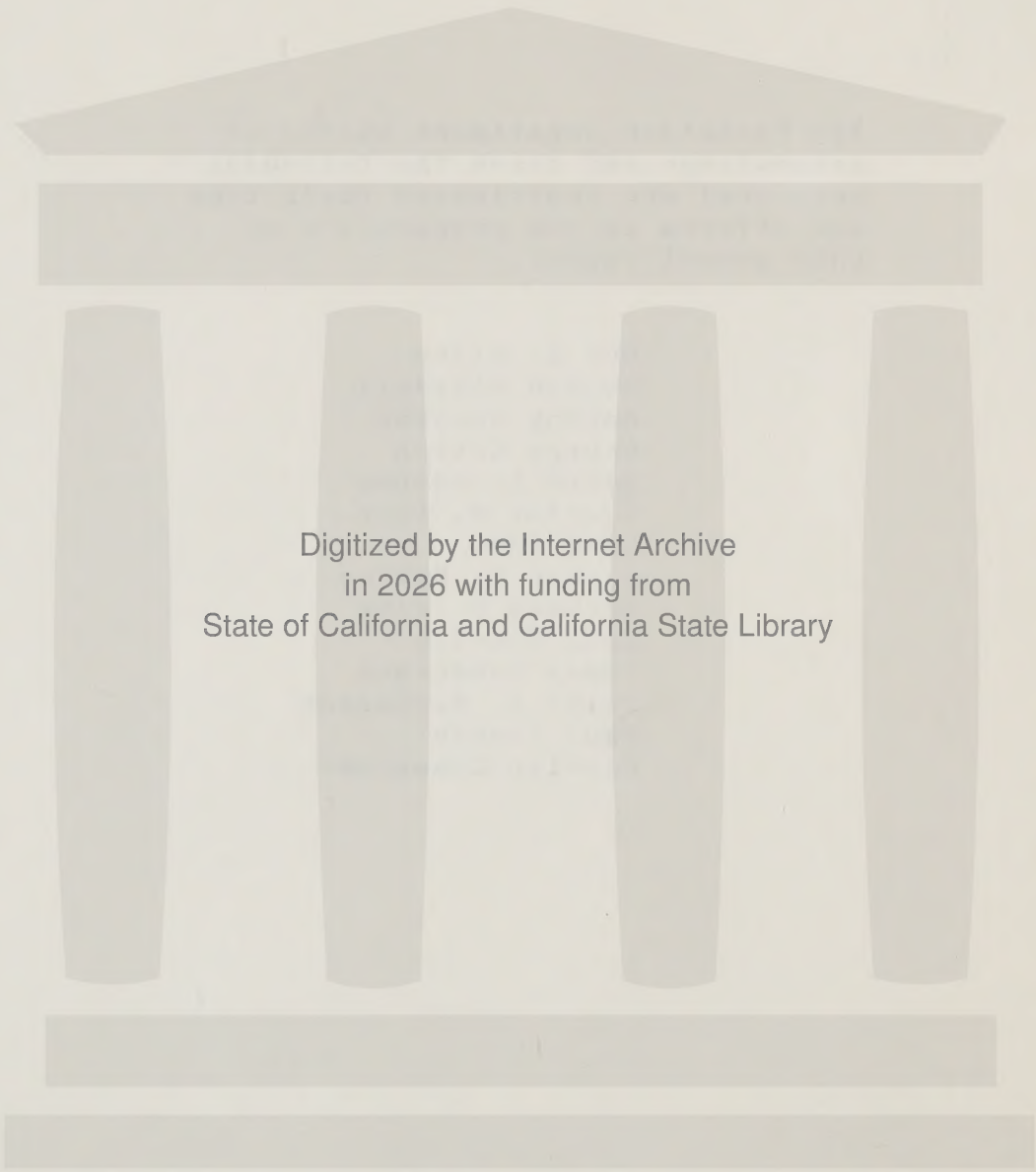
AMC:rss

A 0363
1979

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES LIBRARY
109 PHILOSOPHY HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CA 94720

The Probation Department wishes to acknowledge and thank the following personnel who contributed their time and efforts in the preparation of this annual report.

Don A. Allen
Donald Bizzarri
Antony Chapman
George Cotich
Larry L. Dunham
Charles M. Eger
Hiro Goto
Alfred E. Hutton
Richard M. King
Gail Nicolay
James Sanderson
Patti J. Sanderson
Paul Tonkin
Carolyn Zimmerman



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026 with funding from
State of California and California State Library

https://archive.org/details/igsl_annual-report-santa-barbara-cty-probation-dept_1979

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Court Structure	i
Organizational Chart	ii
Administrative Staff	iii
Juvenile Justice Commission	iv
Delinquency Prevention Commission	v
Adult Investigation	1
Adult Supervision	3
Special Supervision Unit	7
OR/Bail Reduction Unit	9
Juvenile Services	10
Juvenile Traffic	11
Summary of Juvenile Activity	13
Counseling and Education Centers	14
Juvenile Halls	18
Training	19

COURT STRUCTURE

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:

Honorable Bruce W. Dodds, Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court
Honorable Arden T. Jensen
Honorable Royce R. Lewellen
Honorable John T. Rickard
Honorable Charles R. Stevens, Jr., Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Honorable Robert L. Trapp
Honorable John A. Westwick

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES:

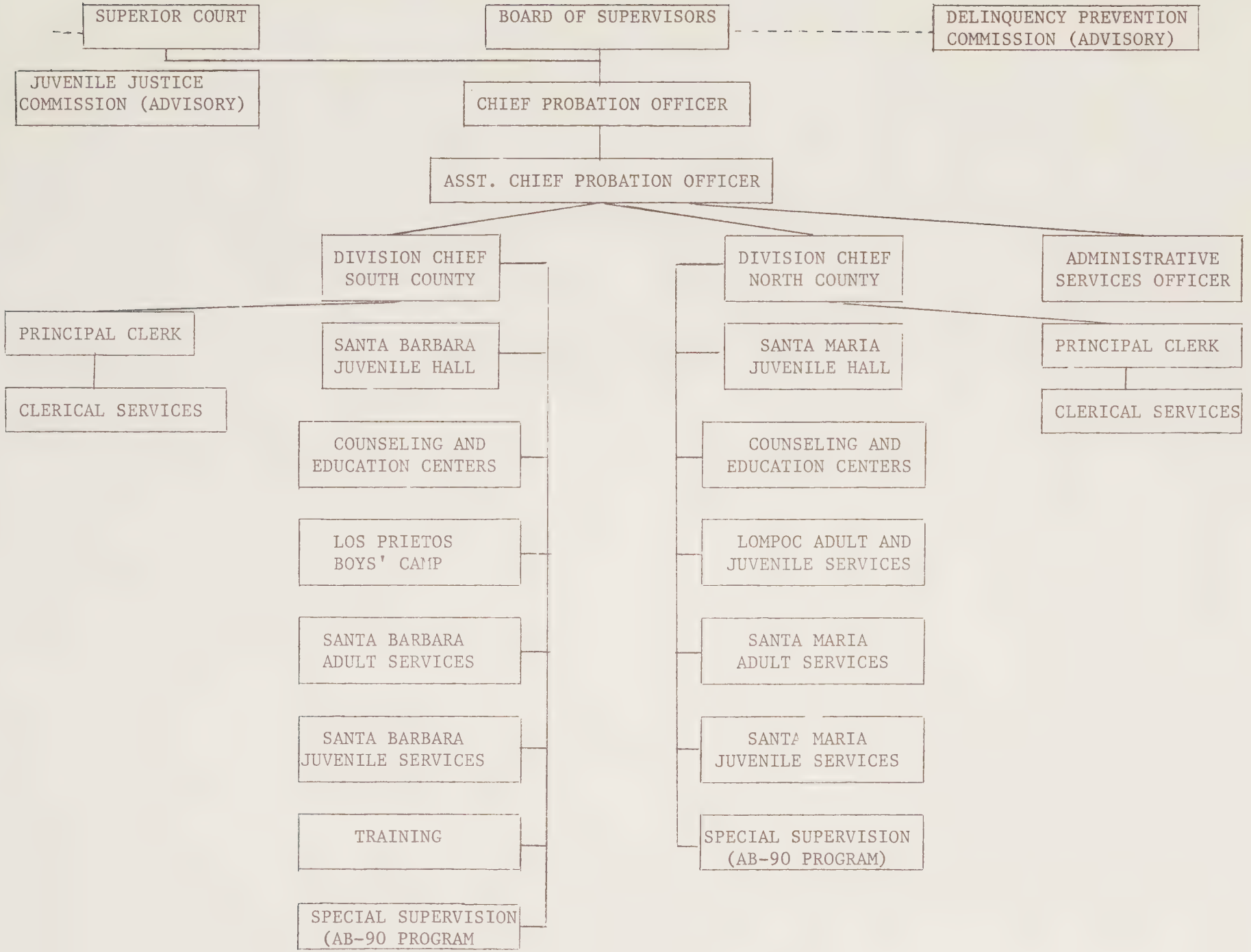
Honorable Terrill F. Cox
Honorable Robert G. Eckhoff
Honorable Arnold Gowans
Honorable S. Jon Gudmunds
Honorable Joseph Lodge
Honorable James M. Slater

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES:

Honorable Frederick Brown, Solvang Justice Court
Honorable James L. Pattillo, Carpinteria Justice Court

JUVENILE COURT REFEREES:

Yale D. Coggan, Santa Barbara Juvenile Court
Richard St. John, Santa Maria Juvenile Court


SUPERIOR COURT
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION (ADVISORY)
JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION (ADVISORY)
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
ASST. CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
DIVISION CHIEF SOUTH COUNTY
DIVISION CHIEF NORTH COUNTY
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICER
PRINCIPAL CLERK
CLERICAL SERVICES
SANTA BARBARA JUVENILE HALL
COUNSELING AND EDUCATION CENTERS
LOS PRIETOS BOYS' CAMP
SANTA BARBARA ADULT SERVICES
SANTA BARBARA JUVENILE SERVICES
TRAINING
SPECIAL SUPERVISION (AB-90 PROGRAM
SANTA MARIA JUVENILE HALL
COUNSELING AND EDUCATION CENTERS
LOMPOC ADULT AND JUVENILE SERVICES
SANTA MARIA ADULT SERVICES
SANTA MARIA JUVENILE SERVICES
SPECIAL SUPERVISION (AB-90 PROGRAM)
PRINCIPAL CLERK
CLERICAL SERVICES

PROBATION DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Larry Parrish

ASSISTANT CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Alan M. Crogan

DIVISION CHIEF - NORTH COUNTY

Donald G. Farmer

DIVISION CHIEF - SOUTH COUNTY

Susan J. Gionfriddo

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICER

Hilton R. Heimbach

SUPERVISING PROBATION OFFICERS

Richard R. Boulette
Larry Dunham
Frank Godinez
Edwin L. Hamlin
Florence Jensen
Edward G. Lewis
Maurice McDermott
George E. Toulouse
Donald Wolf

DIRECTOR OF LOS PRIETOS BOYS' CAMP

Michael R. Thompson

DIRECTOR OF SANTA BARBARA JUVENILE HALL

Lawrence H. Coy

DIRECTOR OF SANTA MARIA JUVENILE HALL

Jack Davis

JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

Mrs. Mary Lou Brace Secretary	------	Santa Barbara
Mrs. Betty Gordon	------	Santa Barbara
Mrs. Jean Hagerman	------	Santa Maria
Rev. George Hall	------	Santa Barbara
William Luton Vice Chairman	------	Santa Barbara
Robert Martin Chairman	------	Santa Barbara
Luis Ogas	------	Santa Maria
Cary Patterson	------	Santa Barbara
Rev. Robert Rod	------	Santa Maria
Dr. Eleazar Ruiz	------	Santa Barbara
J. C. Buchardi	------	Santa Barbara
Mrs. Margaret Wainwright	------	Santa Maria
Mrs. Mary Walton Vice Chairman	------	Santa Barbara

Juvenile Justice Commission appointed by:

Judges of the Superior Court

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

Ms. Doris Lahr	------	Santa Barbara
Mr. Wayne Muller Chairman	------	Santa Barbara
Mr. Roger Owen	------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Evangeline Palacios	------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Sheri Simmen	------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Sandy Skinner	------	Lompoc
Ms. Betty Weisman	------	Santa Barbara

Delinquency Prevention Commission appointed by

Board of Supervisors

ADULT SERVICES

ADULT INVESTIGATION

In 1979 the Adult Investigation units of the Santa Barbara County Probation Department continued to service the Superior, Municipal, and Justice Courts by providing objective unbiased third party perspectives of individuals involved in criminal law violations. There currently are three investigation units, one each in Santa Barbara, Lompoc, and Santa Maria, whose primary responsibilities center around providing the Courts with concise, clear explanations of what criminal law violation(s) took place, who was involved, how the offense(s) occurred, and where and when the violation(s) transpired. The Court is also provided with information concerning the defendant's past criminal and social histories as well as collateral information that assists in clarifying and/or verifying other details provided by the Court. Finally, recommendations are made based on the above factors, sentencing considerations, harm done to the community or victims, and the defendant's attitude toward probation.

The Santa Barbara County Probation Department investigated involvement in a wide variety of offenses including such relatively minor violations as petty theft as well as more serious transgressions such as drunk driving, assault, rape and murder. Additionally, in reporting to the Court, the Department uses a variety of different formats. For example, investigating Probation Officers write pre-sentence, pre-plea, post sentence and diversion reports. Although normally a supervision officer's responsibility, an investigating Probation Officer is occasionally required to write a violation of probation report when the circumstances are warranted.

In addition to the above investigations of criminal law offenses, the Department does Civil and Conservatorship/Guardianship investigations. These evaluations are also seen as an integral part of the entire adult investigation function.

The adult investigation units of Santa Barbara County are also responsible for staying abreast of current legislative changes or additions so that they are in keeping with legal guidelines. As an example, our Department has been adhering to determinate sentencing laws since their inception in June, 1977. These laws have been modified continuously since that date.

TABLE I ADULT INVESTIGATIONS

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION	
Probation and Sentencing; Pre-plea and Post Sentence	1,288
Diversion, Supplemental, Violation/Modification	2,582
Parole	122
O/R Release - Bail Reduction	2,063
Conservatorship/Guardianship	167
Miscellaneous	519
1979 Total Investigations	6,741

ADULT SUPERVISION

Adult Supervision units are responsible to the Court for the supervision of defendants placed on probation. Caseloads are mixed, containing all categories of law violations, both felony and misdemeanor. Caseloads range from 170 to 250 cases per officer. A comparison of cases under supervision at the end of the third quarter from 1978 to 1979 reveals an increase of nearly 18%.

In January of 1978, Adult Supervision caseloads included nearly every case not otherwise disposed of by the Courts by a terminal disposition. During the course of the year, a significant portion of these cases was "banked" in a Central Caseload. The purpose of the Central Caseload was to reduce the size of the supervised caseloads by eliminating those probationers who were determined to have little of no need for active supervision.

On January 1, 1979, the Central Caseload contained 4,671 probationers. Initially, the main office in Santa Barbara housed a county-wide Central Caseload which was staffed by three Deputy Probation Officers and Clerical support. A significant change occurred on October 1, 1979, when the Municipal Court, Santa Barbara/Goleta Judicial District, decided that first time violators of Sections 23102(a), 23102(b), 23103, 23104, or 23105 of the California Vehicle Code who had a blood, breath or urine analysis of .16% alcohol level or less at the time of their arrest, would be eligible for informal probation to the Court, rather than continue the practice of routinely placing these violators on formal supervised probation.

As a result of the above change in policy, the number of cases referred to the Central Caseload decreased significantly. The monthly average of cases newly assigned to the Central Caseload prior to October 1, 1979, was 207, and during the last three months of 1979, the monthly average decreased to 50. As of December 31, 1979, there were 4,836 cases in the Central Caseload.

In previous years, probation supervision officers routinely made field calls on clients. A large amount of time was spent in direct counseling, job referrals, and crisis intervention. As described in the Annual Report of 1978, supervision officers had to rely more and more on other public and private agencies. This trend continued through 1979. Field calls were virtually eliminated, and less time was spent with individual probationers.

A way was sought to reduce the rising tide of new cases. In the third quarter of 1979, an agreement with the Municipal

Court in Santa Barbara allowed for the sentencing of certain types of cases to Court probation rather than formal supervised probation. A significant number of cases are first offense drunk drivers with moderate blood alcohol levels. In general, such cases actually receive little or no direct supervision when supervised by officers. A plan was worked out whereby after one year of supervised probation, active cases in that category could be referred back to the Court, and placed on unsupervised probation to the Court. This idea was carried one step further. The Court agreed to initially place new cases falling into the same general category on Court Probation. This significantly reduced the number of referrals for supervised probation. The change went into effect in October.

At present it is difficult to predict the long term effect these changes may have on adult supervision caseloads. With the elimination of so many minor cases from formal caseloads, there obviously remains a concentration of more difficult cases on the supervised caseloads.

Overall, 1979 was in many ways a continuation of the trends established in 1978. Tight budgets resulted in reduced levels of supervision. Proportionately more time was spent in preparing necessary reports and forms.

TABLE II CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

TYPE OF CASE	MEAN NUMBER OF CASES UNDER SUPERVISION PER MONTH		COMPARISON
	1978	1979	1978/79
Active Supervision:			
Superior Court	802	762	- 5%
Municipal Court	1,688	1,499	-11%
Courtesy Supervision	77	85	+ 9%
Diversion	60	13	-78%
Driving under the Influence	1,515	969	-36%
Interstate Compact	47	45	- 4%
Justice Court	110	58	-47%
Parole	13	23	+79%
Inactive Supervision (Central Caseload):	3,198	5,239	+64%

Note: All figures in this table were rounded off to the nearest whole number.

TABLE III ADULT TERMINATIONS OF PROBATION

TYPE OF CASE	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED WITHOUT REVOCATION		COMPARISO
	1978	1979	1978/79
Felonies	66%	67%	+ 1%
Misdemeanors	74%	76%	+ 3%
Driving Under the Influence	79%	80%	+ 1%
Total Cases Supervised	75%	77%	+ 3%

Note: All figures in this table were rounded off to the nearest whole number.

SPECIAL SUPERVISION UNIT

The County Justice System Subvention Program became effective through State legislation (AB-90) on July 1, 1978. The program, which replaced prior subvention efforts such as Probation Subsidy, created a new partnership between the State and Counties by promoting local determination of funded programs. Under this program, funding was made available to Counties on a per capita basis and, during the 1979 fiscal year, the Santa Barbara County Probation Department received approximately $417,000 of the County's share to assist in the maintenance and improvement of various coordinated programs developed and implemented during the preceding year.

Of the aforementioned amount, about $156,000 was allotted to help maintain and intensify Special Supervision activities within the County. Probation staff assigned this function consisted of a Supervising Probation Officer who was responsible for County-wide coordination of adult and juvenile functions, two full-time Probation Officer III's, one Probation Officer II who performed duties as Juvenile Camp Placement Officer in the program, and two half-time Clerk Typists. This "special" unit was divided into two separate components in order to effectively service both North and South County areas. The South County based unit consisted of two officers who covered the Santa Barbara, Goleta, Carpinteria, and Montecito areas while the North County unit, also consisting of two officers, serviced the Santa Maria, Guadalupe, Lompoc, and Santa Ynez areas.

One Deputy Probation Officer III from each component was assigned a maximum caseload of seventy adult offenders whose records revealed serious narcotic and/or related problems requiring close supervision, frequent home/office contact plus narcotic testing through urinalysis and visual skin examination. Emphasis in these cases was also placed on the need for referrals to other agencies such as CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act), EDD (Employment Development Department), Project Alternatives, and to programs involving drug rehabilitation, academic/vocational education, marriage counseling and so on. Through the course of this effort, coordination with other agencies, within and without the judicial system, became an on-going and ever improving situation primarily through familiarization, respect, and the realization of mutual needs. In many cases, the services rendered were considered a last all-out effort at treating the serious offender on a local level before a commitment to a State institution became unavoidable.

The juvenile aspect of the program differed considerably from that of the adult in that Probation Officer II's from each end of the County were assigned a total of eighty (80) Court Wards, including those under commitment to Los Prietos Boys' Camp and recent graduates of the program, for whom the officers were primarily responsible for facilitating community placement with parents or in foster homes and providing intensive supervision up to thirty days following release from Camp. Experience tells us that minors frequently reoffend during the first month following their return to the community and, therefore, greatly need the professional guidance, counseling and reinforcement of a Probation Officer especially during that critical period in time.

Although the "Special Supervision" concept embodied a multitude of counseling and supervision techniques, each offender was evaluated in depth at an early stage in the supervision process, and a "personalized" treatment program was formulated and applied with ongoing reevaluation and modification when the need arose.

This, in it's final form, the Special Supervision program was eminently geared to provide intensive programatic treatment of offenders during pre-release stages as well as during periods of probation while holding the offender accountable for his or her actions and providing the community with maximum protection from those who would not otherwise receive the level of supervision necessary to accomplish that goal.

OR/BAIL REDUCTION UNIT

The Own Recognizance (OR) Unit interviews and investigates unsentenced inmates of the County Jail to see if they should be released on their own recognizance, that is, on their own word or pledge that they will appear in Court. Instead of paying bail, they pay with their word. Anyone who hasn't already been released, is interviewed for O.R. or possible bail reduction. The ineligible offenses are: murder, train derailment, public intoxication, failure to appear warrant, immigration hold, or other "no bail" situations such as probation violations. These otherwise ineligible cases are interviewed and considered only upon request by the Court.

Last year 1736 people were interviewed for OB/BR; 704 people were OR'd and 55 people had their bail adjusted. This adjustment was usually a lowering of the bail. A few had the bail raised when it appeared there was a strong liklihood that they would flee. After each inmate is interviewed, arrest records and the California Law Enforcement Teletype System is checked for background information. The arresting agency and references are also called to find out if the inmate is stable and dependable enough for OR/BR consideration.

The OR office is open seven days a week, excluding holidays. It is staffed by one full-time and one part-time Probation Officer as well as a large group of volunteers. The volunteers help with both the interviews and investigations. Normally an inmate is interviewed within twenty-four hours of his arrest. This is made possible by the help of our volunteers. Our volunteers are from the community at large with the majority from Santa Barbara City College or the University of California at Santa Barbara. The students often receive class credit for their volunteer work. Training classes are conducted periodically for the volunteers by the full-time Probation Officer.

JUVENILE SERVICES

JUVENILE SERVICES

1979 saw continued refinement in organization and procedures, largely as a result of the Proposition 13 staff reductions of 1978. There were several minor changes in the law affecting juveniles. Most notable of these was a new emancipation statute which was revised by the Legislature halfway through the year. There was also a change in criteria for certification to adult court (fitness hearings).

In July, an administrative reorganization converted the position of Director of Counseling and Education Centers (juvenile) to a Supervising Probation Officer, resulting in the creation of two special units, one in North County and one in South County. Both units were initially responsible for the Counseling and Education Centers on a regional basis, as well as the Special Supervision programs, Work Project Coordinators, and Institutional Placement Officers.

In November, the Santa Maria Juvenile unit, Special Supervision, and units reorganized. The two North County Counseling and Education Centers became the responsibility of the Santa Maria Juvenile Unit while the Special Supervision Unit functions combined with Adult Investigation, thus leaving Adult Supervision a separate entity. The Santa Barbara Juvenile Unit adjusted geographical boundaries for caseloads in order to better serve the needs of Santa Barbara Eastside and Carpinteria youth.

The total number of juveniles supervised during the year rose to 748 from 664 in 1978. The number of youth on Court ordered informal probation (725a W&I Code) actually dropped from 28 to 22. This category is almost exclusively limited to youth who were driving under the influence of alcohol (23102a CVC) in the Santa Barbara area. The number of youth on formal probation rose from 460 to 530. The number of youth on informal probation (645 W&I Code) rose from 161 to 196.

The Department contracted with the Klein Bottle in both Santa Maria/Lompoc and Santa Barbara for services to status offender youth described in Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. As a result, direct intervention by Deputy Probation Officers in status offenses fell to a new low. In 1976, there were 165 petitions filed in Juvenile Court in behalf of status offenders. AB 3121 became effective in January, 1977, and the Department subsequently began to contract for nonsecure detention for status offenders. In 1979 only 34 petitions were filed on status offenders and only five status offenders were supervised as Court wards.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC

Under the provisions of Sections 255 and 256 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Probation Officers are appointed by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court to conduct Hearings of citations relating to the violations of the Vehicle Code, the Fish and Game Code, and Harbors and Navigation Code, or any City or County Ordinance relating to traffic offenses by persons under the age of 18. The Traffic Hearing Officers are limited to hearing matters not deemed to be a felony.

The minors and their parents routinely appear at one of the three Probation Offices in either Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, or Lompoc, according to the area of residence. The minors and their parents may elect to have the matter heard by a Judge or a Referee of the Juvenile Court. If they elect to have the Traffic Hearing Officer conduct the Hearing, they are allowed to admit the violation and the Traffic Hearing Officer will proceed with the disposition. Circumstances surrounding the violation, the minor's prior traffic history, the minor's attitude, and the actions taken by the parents are considered prior to the Traffic Hearing Officer making any orders.

If the minor denies the violation, the matter will be set for a Contested Hearing and the Hearing Officer will make a finding based upon the facts presented at the Hearing. If the violation is found "True", the Traffic Hearing Officer will then make an order, taking into account the above factors.

In January of 1979, the first traffic fines schedule for juvenile offenders was adopted by the then Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, the Honorable Royce R. Lewellen. This document is used extensively by Traffic Hearing Officers in determining the amount of fine to be assessed for a particular violation. As an alternative or in addition to a fine, the Traffic Hearing Officer may order the minor to attend Traffic School, serve in a probation work program, or have his license suspended. In aggravated cases, the Traffic Hearing Officer may undertake a period of supervision, pursuant to Section 654 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for a maximum of six months, or refer the matter to the Juvenile Intake Unit for filing with the Juvenile Court.

During 1979, the actual number of traffic cases reported heard were as follows:

Santa Barbara	2,657
Santa Maria	1,332
Lompoc	1,067

During 1979, there was a significant increase in the amount of Juvenile Traffic fines collected over the prior calendar year. During 1979 the Department of Revenue and Trust reported $27,216.00 in traffic fines collected, as opposed to $19,159.00 in traffic fines during the year of 1978.

This past year there has been significant staff changes in the Traffic Hearing Officer positions. The positions in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria were upgraded from Deputy Probation Officer II to Deputy Probation Officer III. Last year has also seen a significant increase in the number of traffic programs available for offenders in the Santa Barbara area.

Major revisions in both the Traffic Hearing Officer procedures and the Traffic Clerk procedures were started during 1979 and it is expected that they will be completed in 1980.

SUMMARY OF JUVENILE ACTIVITY IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
PROBATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1979

	Total	Boys	Girls
Initial Referrals			
Delinquents	2255	1693	562
Closed	1116	809	307
Transferred	265	189	76
Informal	374	280	94
Petition Filed	500	415	85
Court Dispositions During Period	561	471	90
Transferred	51	44	7
Adult court remand	9	9	0
Dismissed	88	69	19
Nonward probation	41	36	5
Formal probation	371	312	59
CYA	1	1	0
Subsequent Petitions Filed			
Delinquency petitions (total)	292	239	52
Closed/transferred	15	13	2
Adult court remand	1	1	0
Prior status maintained	261	211	50
Formal status initiated	3	3	0
CYA initial	8	8	0
CYA recommitted	2	2	0
CYA turn back	2	1	0
Informal Status			
Cases added from intake	374	280	94
Cases terminated	274	201	73
Cases terminated - petition filed	44	39	5
725-A Status (Probation Without Wardship)			
Cases added from petition pending status	41	36	5
Cases terminated	43	40	3
Cases assigned to formal probation	3	3	0
Formal Status			
Cases added from petition pending status	371	312	59
Cases added from 725-A status	3	3	0
Cases terminated	349	277	72
Cases committed to CYA	8	8	0
Cases remanded to adult court	1	1	0
Total cases in supervision status	748	603	145
Informal status count at end of period	196	152	44
725-A status at end of period	22	17	5
Formal status count at end of period	530	434	96

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COUNSELING AND EDUCATION CENTERS

The Counseling and Education Centers operate with the understanding that Juvenile Court wards are best off remaining with their own families, or at least in their own community in foster care, whenever possible. The Centers work with juveniles whose attitudes and behaviors bring them into conflict at home, school, and in the community without posing serious threats to themselves or society.

The most effective way to work toward keeping a juvenile from being placed into a 24-hour institution is for the ward and his/her family to recognize that problems do exist and be willing to work on these problems. Further, the ward and parent must agree to participate according to the Center guidelines which include close community supervision by the parent and intensive communication among the parent, ward, and Center staff.

The actual time a ward participates in the Center program depends upon the ward's attitude and behavior and his/her willingness to make the necessary changes to avoid future conflicts in the community, school and home. The following qualities are developed in a ward who is successful in the program:

1. Self worth.
2. Responsibility in decisions and related behavior.
3. Respect for persons and property.
4. Awareness of other people's feelings.
5. Cooperation.
6. Courtesy.
7. Coping with situations that cannot be changed.

The Centers were developed to deal with the type of juvenile who did not need a closed residential setting but was in need of an intensive-comprehensive treatment approach to work with his/her problems on a daily basis. The Villa Esperanza was established in Santa Barbara in 1972, Casa Floral in Lompoc in 1974, and Camino Segundo in Santa Maria in 1976. The program was developed for male and female Court wards between the ages of 13 and 18. Although the Centers operate under specific guidelines, each Center is unique. The needs of the wards change as the population changes and the Center programs are flexible and change to meet these needs.

Prior to 1977, the majority of the wards placed in the Center programs came under the provisions of Section 601 of the Juvenile Court Law (i.e. runaways, truants, beyond control of parents, etc.). With the passage of AB 3121, which removed these status offenders (601 Court Wards) from institutional placements, the population of the Centers changed to dealing, almost exclusively, with law offenders. Since 1977, there has been a trend toward having a more sophisticated type of law offender with a lengthier criminal background being committed to the program.

Full time Center staff consists of a Deputy Probation Officer III, Group Counselor II, credentialed Teacher, and an Instructional Technician. Part-time staff consists of a resource specialist (8 hours per week), resource specialist aide (20 hours per week), school psychologist (8 hours per week), and secretary (20 hours per week).

The academic aspect of the program is very important. Each ward's past school record is evaluated and a specialized program of instruction is developed for each individual. Emphasis is placed on academic remediation, vocational/career orientation and work experience. Wards receive academic credits transferable to all district public schools.

Informal peer counseling groups are held each morning and afternoon. Individual counseling occurs on an intensive basis for most wards in the daily program. A requirement for graduation is that the ward participate in a ten-week session of formal peer group counseling. Family group and individual family counseling is also included in the program. In some cases outside agencies such as the Mental Health Clinic, are used to offer further assistance to the ward and/or the parent.

The Centers provide rewards for those wards who are working on their problems and changing their unacceptable attitudes and behaviors. These include field trips, special physical education classes, special luncheons, special recognition to the ward whose behavior and amount of work produced exceeds all others during the month, a certificate of achievement to the student who excels academically during the month, and part-time employment to wards who prove to be responsible and dependable when at all possible. (These positions are paid through NYC funds).

Wards who have successfully completed all aspects of the Center program (i.e. solved the problems which brought him/her into conflict with the community, home, and school) are terminated from the Center program and in many cases terminated from Court wardship. Wards that have not had any law enforcement referrals during their commitment, but continue to have problems in the home and/or school, and are no longer benefiting from the Center program are terminated from the Center to remain on probation for an extended period of time. Wards who fail to adjust to the Center program or remain in conflict with the law or in conflict in the home are returned to Court for a more restrictive placement.

The Santa Maria and Santa Barbara Centers moved to new buildings during the year and an experimental program was developed at the Lompoc Center; also a Mental Health associate was hired on a part-time basis to assist in family group and individual family counseling. The Centers have become involved in the State Surplus Food Program and in the early 1980's will also be involved in the Milk Subsidy Program. These programs will provide a substantial saving in the cost of meals provided at the Centers.

During the year, 148 wards were committed to the Centers. The average ward-to-staff ratio was four wards to each staff; this does not include the part-time staff. Each ward received a minimum of five hours of counseling (individual and group) per week. As of December 31, 1979, of the 100 wards that left the program during the year, three were committed to a CYA facility and one to adult court. These 100 wards will be followed for a period of one year after leaving the Center program to determine the success or recidivism rate of each.

The average ward is functioning academically two or more years below grade level at the time of entry into the program, and in most cases is one or more years behind in academic credits earned toward high school graduation. Due to this situation, the academic aspect of the program has changed and will continue to do so. The emphasis has changed from subjects and units needed for high school graduation to "life survival skills". This type of program develops reading, math, English, and spelling skills needed to survive in our society as an adult. The units earned in these areas are transferable to the public schools and are applied toward graduation.

The trend, which started in 1977, of more sophisticated and delinquent oriented wards being committed to the Center program is continuing and in all probability will continue. Many wards who were being committed to 24-hour institutions a year ago are now being committed to the Centers and in the majority of cases are successful.

TABLE IV SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COUNSELING AND EDUCATION CENTERS

TOTAL NO. OF MINORS		STATUS	AVERAGE AGE		AVG. LENGTH OF STAY (WEEKS)		WRAT SCORES ENTRANCE				WRAT SCORES EXIT			WRAT SCORES GAIN/LOSS			WRAT SCORES AVG. GAIN/LOSS (BOYS, GIRLS)
148			14.6		18			Read	Spell	Math	Read	Spell	Math	Read	Spell	Math	READING = + 1 year
Boys	Girls	601/3	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	7.0	5.9	6.1	7.9	6.0	7.0	+ .9	+.1	+.9	SPELLING= + 2 months
116	32	602/145	14.9	14.3	20	16	Girls	6.6	5.7	5.6	7.6	6.0	5.9	+1.0	+.3	+.3	MATH = + 6 months

NO. LEAVING PROGRAM IN 1979	STATUS AT TIME OF LEAVING		STATUS AS OF 12-31-79		NO. OF MEALS SERVED BREAKFAST/SNACK/LUNCH
	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL	
100	98	2	96	4	28120

MOST COMMON OFFENSES
1. Burglary
2. Petty Theft
3. Auto Theft
4. Battery
5. Possession of Stolen Property

COMMITTED TO C.E.C.	
1. First Offenders	86
2. Second Offenders	43
3. Third Offenders	14
4. Fourth Offenders	5
Total	148

JUVENILE HALLS

During 1979 the Santa Maria Juvenile Hall maintained an average daily attendance near its maximum capacity. This was due to the Department's contract with San Luis Obispo County to house their detainees pending construction of the San Luis Obispo Juvenile Hall. It was also due to more weekend commitments, as well as increasing numbers of juvenile offenders in the North County.

The Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall population was affected by the overflow of detainees from the Santa Maria Juvenile Hall. Excess numbers of detainees were housed in Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall which also experienced an increase in weekend commitments. New door locks, alarm and communication systems were in the planning stages.

The Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall plans two group counseling sessions per day in 1980. A Counseling and Education Center program is also planned.

There are regular changes in evening volunteer programs at Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall.

	Number of Commitments 1979	Total Number of Minors Admitted	ADA	ALS	Most Frequent Reason for Detention
Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall Capacity - 56	154	1,410	34.08	9.33	1. Burglary 2. GTA 3. Theft and Rec. Stolen Property
Santa Maria Juvenile Hall Capacity - 20	186	1,957	18.36	7.11	1. Court Commit 2. Violation of Court Order 3. Burglary

TRAINING

TRAINING

The Training Unit is responsible for coordinating Volunteers in Probation (VIP), Own Recognizance/Bail Reduction Project (OR/BR), Central Caseload, as well as providing training opportunities for staff development.

Training

The Foundation of Continuing Education in Corrections (CEC) proved to be a valuable resource to expand the Department's training opportunities during 1979. The California Probation, Parole, and Corrections Association (CPPCA) obtained a training grant of $312,000 of Federal funds to (1) facilitate and fund the training of over 2,000 probation officers and local detention staffs throughout the State, and (2) create a prototype of a future Corrections Standards and Training Commission. In order to make these monies available, CPPCA had to provide over $21,000 in matching funds out of the hard-earned membership dues. Apparently the response was so great that as of October 3, 1979, we were notified that CEC Subvention Funds had been depleted to the extent that no further applications would be considered.

From January through September, 1979, the Training Unit sent out a total of fifty-six (56) notices regarding workshops, in-service training, and conferences. In addition, quarterly announcements provided by the University of California Extension and Channel Coast Regional Training Center were distributed to all area offices and institutions. Seventy-two (72) persons in our Department representing administration, directors, supervising probation officers, line officers, group counselors, and clerical staff members participated in thirty-five (35) outside workshops. The various programs ranged in length from eight (8) hours to thirty-six (36) hours. Training sites were located from San Diego and Riverside to Sacramento.

CEC subsidized 90% of the tuition, per diem, travel, and incidental costs, and the Department paid the remaining 10% or the balance of the expenses which exceeded the allowable amount. Although some of our applications were disapproved by the screening committee because they were not considered cost effective, the approved funding permitted approximately 35% of the Department staff to benefit from outside training. A great majority of the evaluation reports expressed satisfaction and support for the workshops attended.

Some of the programs attended by our staff during 1979 were:

Crisis Intervention
Body Chemistry and Offender Behavior
Stress Management
PCP Training
Basic Juvenile Institutions Training
Advanced Institutional Training
Juvenile Institutions Administration Training
Office Management
Probation Supervisors Course
Reality Therapy
Educating and Training Public Empoyees
Today's Girls: Tomorrow's Women
Confident Leader
Effective Leadership
Sexually Assaulted Child
Chief Probation Officers' Annual Training Institute
California Juvenile Traffic Courts Association
Superior Court Investigators Conference
Managerial Performance Appraisal
California Probation Business Managers Association Conference

Throughout the year, the major project for the Training Division has been the updating of both the Juvenile and Adult Manuals. As a result of new legislation, major revisions had to be incorporated into both manuals. Input from line officers was solicited for each section. At monthly meetings, Juvenile Supervisors carefully reviewed the corrections, additions, and deletions before the drafts were submitted to the administrative staff for approval. This method of revising the manuals was long and arduous, but the consensus is that the final products should prove to be much more effective and workable. It is hoped that both the Juvenile and Adult Manuals will be finalized by the middle of 1980.

1979 has been especially gratifying to the Training Division because so many of our staff members participated in a wide variety of programs. The interest generated by a representative cross section of our Department reflected an attitude towards self improvement in order to provide quality services to our clients and the community. Finally, the time expended by line officers -- in addition to their normal responsibilities -- to contribute their ideas regarding current policies and procedures indicated a Department-wide creative effort towards a common goal.

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES
C123330295

University of California, Berkeley
Institute of Governmental Studies
Library

Annual report / Santa Barbara
County Probation Department..

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES LIBRARY
109 PHILOSOPHY HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CA 94720